WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County Capsule Summary

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is located within the western perimeter of Rose Hill Cemetery, along South Potomac Street at Memorial Boulevard in Hagerstown. The two and threefourths acre parcel contains the burial ground of nearly 2,500 Confederate soldiers, the graves arranged concentrically within a half circle which radiates from a central monument. The names of 346 are known. All but two of the graves are unmarked. At the top of the curve of the half circle, on the westernmost side, stands a wrought iron arch which faces South Potomac Street and marks the historic entrance to the Confederate Cemetery. An iron chain held by thirty granite posts outlines the half circle from each side of the arch to the cemetery drive, which forms the easternmost, straight side of the half circle. The chain fence is bounded by a curving row of Norway spruce. A cedar stands behind each pier of the arch. At the midpoint of the straight side of the half circle, near the cemetery drive and directly opposite the arch, stand a marble monument of Hope, a flagpole, and a boulder displaying an aluminum plaque inscribed with Joseph Coxson's map showing the layout of the graves. A granite pavilion is located approximately 65' northwest of the half circle. Four granite piers mark the outer corners of the Confederate cemetery property. Each pier is square in plan and carries a bronze Great Seal of Maryland on its sloping top; the front side of each carries the incised inscription, "WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY."

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is significant as a memorial to the Confederate soldiers who died in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain. It is also representative of the military cemeteries created in response to the Civil War. The statue of Hope is an example of a female allegory or personification; although wearing classical drapery, the deep serpentine folds of the garment and hair exhibit the preoccupation with picturesque detail found in the Romantic-Victorian era.

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning; Military

Resource Type:

Categories: Site; Objects

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): FUNERARY/cemetery

Known Design Source(s): Joseph Coxson, S. S. Downin
 (cemetery plan); A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia
 (monument)

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No.WA-HAG-183 Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (i	indicate preferred name)		
historic Washington C	onfederate Cemetery		
and/or common			
2. Location			
	11 Cemetery, 600 S. Potomac	Street	not for publication
city, town Hagerstown	vicinity of	congressional district	6th
state MD	county	, Washington	
3. Classifica	ation		
X_ object in pro being	c occupied te unoccupied work in progress cquisition Accessible	entertainment government	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation x othercommemorati
4. Owner of	Property (give names	and mailing addresse	es of <u>all</u> owners)
name State of Maryla	nd, c/o Maryland Veterans Co	mmission	
street & number Rm. 110,	31 Hopkins Plaza Federal Bu	ilding telephone r	10.:
city, town Baltimore	stat	e and zip code MD 2	1201
5. Location	of Legal Descript	ion	
courthouse, registry of deed	s, etc. Washington County Cour	thouse	liber
street & number 95 West	Washington Street		folio
city, town Hagerstown		state	MD
6. Represen	tation in Existing	Historical Surv	7eys
title			
date		federal sta	te county local
pository for survey record	is .		
city, town		state	

7. Description

Survey No. WA-HAG-183

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered altered	_X_ original site moved date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is located within the western perimeter of Rose Hill Cemetery, along South Potomac Street at Memorial Boulevard in Hagerstown. The two and threefourths acre parcel contains the burial ground of nearly 2,500 Confederate soldiers, the graves arranged concentrically within a half circle which radiates from a central monument. The names of 346 are known. All but two of the graves are unmarked. At the top of the curve of the half circle, on the westernmost side, stands a wrought iron arch which faces South Potomac Street and marks the historic entrance to the Confederate Cemetery. chain held by thirty granite posts outlines the half circle from each side of the arch to the cemetery drive, which forms the easternmost, straight side of the half circle. The chain fence is bounded by a curving row of Norway spruce. A cedar stands behind each pier of the arch. At the midpoint of the straight side of the half circle, near the cemetery drive and directly opposite the arch, stand a marble monument of Hope, a flagpole, and a boulder displaying an aluminum plaque inscribed with Joseph Coxson's map showing the layout of the graves. A granite pavilion is located approximately 65' northwest of the half circle. Four granite piers mark the outer corners of the Confederate cemetery property. Each pier is square in plan and carries a bronze Great Seal of Maryland on its sloping top; the front side of each carries the incised inscription, "WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY."

The wrought iron gateway or arch is composed of two piers, square in section and constructed of repeating panels of 1" bar wrought in a geometric design. Each pier is topped with a hipped cap embellished with a finial. An arch springs from the piers below the caps with the name of the cemetery in openwork, decorated with foliated scrolls, tendrils, and topped with a fan of radiating fleur-de-lis. The cemetery name is painted white; the rest of the arch is painted black. The arch is supported by iron bars bolted to the top of each pier and driven into the ground at an angle behind each.

In spring 1993 the iron arch had peeling paint, rust and extensive corrosion at the bases of the piers. From August through November 1993 the arch was dismantled, cleaned, repaired and repainted; the piers were welded to new support pins at the site and new concrete footers were poured at the base of each pier. 1

¹Conservation of the arch was performed by Krug and Son of Baltimore; the Governor's Commission on Maryland Military Monuments funded the work.

1400 1500 1600	1499 archeology-historic 1599 agriculture 1699 architecture 1799 art 1899 commerce	heck and justify below community planning X landscape architecture law economics literature education X military engineering music exploration/settlement philosophy industry politics/government invention	e religion science science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific	dates	Builder/Architect	
check:	Applicable Criteria:A and/or	BCD	
	Applicable Exception:	ABC _x_DEFG	
	Level of Significance: x	national <u>x</u> state <u>local</u>	A.

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is significant as a memorial to the Confederate soldiers who died in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain. It is also representative of the military cemeteries created in response to the Civil War. The statue of Hope is an example of a female allegory or personification; although the garment is classical, the deep serpentine folds of the dress and hair exhibit the preoccupation with picturesque detail found in the Romantic-Victorian era.

The Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, was called the bloodiest day of the Civil War; the 4,000 dead had to be buried quickly in the heat. The Union burial details tended to the Union dead first. Three to five days had passed by the time the Confederate dead were buried, and the bodies had been pillaged of identifying items. Most were buried in shallow trenches or mass graves. By March 1864, when the Maryland General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a cemetery, many graves had been plowed and planted over, or were exposed by erosion and animals.8

The Maryland General Assembly passed an act in 1865 creating Antietam National Cemetery, which was to have included a section, distinct from the Union reburial areas, for reburial of Confederate soldiers. But the Antietam National Cemetery trustees refused to permit Confederate reburials, even after the Maryland General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for that purpose. In 1870 the Maryland General Assembly repealed the act of 1868 appropriating \$5,000 for reinterment of Confederates at Antietam National Cemetery, and instead chartered the Washington Confederate Cemetery, reappropriating the \$5,000 and requiring

⁸Stotelmyer, 6, 8, 16, 20.

⁹Ibid., 20.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. WA-HAG-183

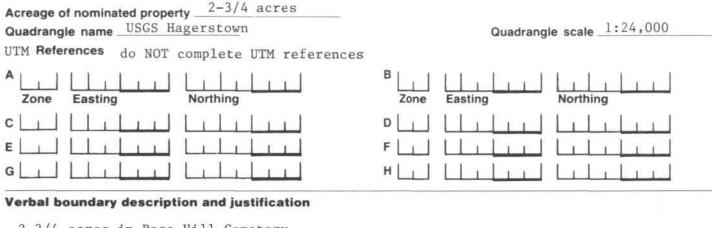
Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Company, 1968.

Baltimore, Regional Publishing

Stotelmyer, Steven R. The Bivouacs of the Dead.

Baltimore, Toomey Press, 1992.

10. Geographical Data



2-3/4 acres in Rose Hill Cemetery

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code
state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Kurtz, Monuments Survey Administrator

organization Maryland Historical Trust date 31 March 1994

street & number 100 Community Place telephone (410) 514-7648

city or town Crownsville state MD 21032

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust Shaw House 21 State Circle Annapolis Maryland 21401 (301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DHCP/DHCD 100 COMMUNITY PLACE CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023 -514-7600 WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County 7.1 Description

The life-sized white Italian marble statue of **Hope** faces west, atop a granite pedestal, overlooking the cemetery from an overall height of about 19'. The figure stands in classical garb, weight on left leg, right knee bent, leaning upon an anchor held at her left side, right hand resting atop left. A star sits upon her brow ("perhaps the single star of the Confederacy," wrote Scharf). The modeling is graceful and fluid, hair falling in waves, drapery falling away at right shoulder and breast.

The pedestal, a mottled brown, gray and white Scottish granite from Aberdeen, is highly polished and square in plan. The hipped cap is set off by a narrow fillet above deep cavetto molding and a band of ovolo molding. The die (inscription block) of the pedestal is tall and narrow with a slight taper. The west side of the die is carved with the inscription:

THE STATE OF MARYLAND
HAS PROVIDED
THIS CEMETERY,
AND ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,
TO PERPETUATE
THE MEMORY OF THE
CONFEDERATE DEAD,
WHO FELL IN THE BATTLES
OF ANTIETAM,
AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The north side of the die is inscribed:

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,
HAS CONTRIBUTED TOWARD THE BURIAL OF HER DEAD,
IN THIS CEMETERY.

The south side of the die is inscribed:

²J. Thomas Scharf, <u>History of Western Maryland</u> (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), 1102.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated, 7 June, 1877.

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County
7.2 Description

THE STATE OF
WEST VIRGINIA,
HAS CONTRIBUTED
TOWARD THE BURIAL
OF HER DEAD,
IN THIS CEMETERY.

A polished Aberdeen granite plinth supports the die and is set off by ogee molding; below the plinth is a tall light gray Richmond granite base with a smooth, unpolished finish.

In spring 1993 the marble statue was in good condition, with some soiling and organic growth, primarily on the north and west sides. The front end of the anchor was broken. Hairline cracks were observed on the square marble plinth of the statue. The marble exhibited a slight degree of sugaring. The granite pedestal was in good condition; the incised letters were painted black. In August 1993 the marble was cleaned with a non-ionic detergent, water, and a hydrogen peroxide solution to remove organic growth. Hairline cracks in the marble plinth were closed and stabilized with a stainless steel rod, the pedestal was repointed and the brickwork of the pedestal foundation was repointed and reparged.

An aluminum plaque of the map drawn by the custodian of the Rose Hill Cemetery, Joseph Coxson, and the county surveyor, S. S. Downin, is displayed on a granite boulder behind the statue of Hope. The plaque is glued to the smooth sloping top of the boulder; the sides of the boulder are left unfinished. In addition to the map of the semicircular layout of the graves, the plaque carries the following inscription at the top:

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
CONFEDERATE DEAD FROM THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN OF 1862
INCORPORATED BY CHAPTER 213, ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF MARYLAND (APPROVED APRIL 4, 1870)

⁴Ibid.

⁵Conservation of **Hope** was funded by the Governor's Commission on Maryland Military Monuments; work was performed by Cathedral Stone Company, Inc.

⁶Steven R. Stotelmyer, <u>The Bivouacs of the Dead</u> (Baltimore: Toomey Press, 1992), 38.

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County 7.3 Description

The lower left corner is inscribed:

DEDICATED JUNE 12, 1877 SPEAKER, MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, C.S.A.

REDEDICATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1961 SPEAKER, GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The lower right corner is inscribed:

BURIALS

2,122 UNKNOWNS (EST'D) INCL. 16 BURIALS SINCE 1888
346 KNOWN (INCL. LT. COL. SAMUEL P. LUMPKIN, 44 GA. INF.)

(ORIGINAL MAP - JOS. G. COXSON - 1888)

The granite pavilion is aligned on a northwest axis approximately 65' beyond the northwest side of the half circle. The pavilion, 14'-6" long x 10'-5" deep x 10'-6" high, is constructed of rough granite blocks with ribbon mortar joints. The pavilion is composed of a concrete deck surrounded by low stone walls 2'-8" high from the deck, punctuated by stone piers at each corner 5'-4" high from the top of the wall. The granite block piers support a wooden pergola. Three concrete steps rise from the rear of the structure through an opening in the wall to the concrete deck. Side walls and piers carry granite coping with a tooled, grooved finish, and a similarly finished granite belt course runs around the front and sides at the level of the interior deck. Centered on the front wall between the belt course and coping is a bronze Great Seal of Maryland. A polished granite stone set above the belt course on the east corner of the front is inscribed:

1914
S. LEWIS LAMKIN
JOHN S. NAUSLER
J. K. BECKENBAUGH
TRUSTEES

In 1993 mortar joints on the pavilion had deteriorated over about half of the structure. Because the interior deck had settled toward the front of the structure, water could no longer exit the opening in the rear wall and down the steps. Water draining from the deck through the stone walls had opened joints and caused buckling on the northeast wall. The bronze seal on

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County 7.4 Description

the pavilion and the seals on the four granite piers marking the boundaries of the cemetery were cleaned and repainted in 1992.

One of the two markers in the Confederate cemetery is a flush granite stone inscribed:

COL. S.E. LUMKINS 44TH GEORGIE VOLS. DIED SEPT. 18TH 1863 AGED 29 YEARS

The other marker, of marble and also flush to the ground, is inscribed:

TWO UNKNOWN SOLDIERS BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG MD KILLED SEPTEMBER 17, 1862 REBURIED SEPTEMBER 5, 1992

⁷Treatment of the bronze seals was funded by the Washington Confederate Cemetery Board of Trustees and carried out by R. S. Kinnard Memorials of Thurmont.

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County 8.1 Significance

that the cemetery be located within one mile of Hagerstown. In 1872, two and three-fourths acres were purchased within Rose Hill Cemetery in Hagerstown for \$2,400.10

Henry C. Mumma of Sharpsburg contracted with the cemetery trustees to reinter all known Confederate dead from Antietam field graves; local laborers were hired and by the end of 1872, 1,721 bodies had been reinterred. Scharf notes the cost at an average of "one dollar and a half per head." It was estimated that another 500 soldiers were still in need of reburial. In 1874 the Maryland General Assembly appropriated another \$5,000 and the states of Virginia and West Virginia each contributed \$500 (and so are listed as contributors on the Hope monument). By August 1874 a total of 2,447 had been reinterred. 12 Hagerstown Mail of June 26, 1874, gave a cost of \$1.65 each for 255 of the dead recovered from the South Mountain area. The second appropriation covered reinterment of 726 at an estimated cost of \$1,200, an investment of \$2,000 set aside for future repairs, and the cost of the Hope monument (\$1,440 including freight, transportation from the depot to the cemetery, and erection). 13 The graves were sodded and the grounds were decorated. 14

The custodian of Rose Hill Cemetery, Joseph Coxson, and county surveyor, S. S. Downin, laid out the semicircular plan of the grave sites. Those identified were buried by state; the plan, displayed on the aluminum plaque placed during the Civil War Centennial, notes the state locations and rows of the unknown. The Washington Confederate Cemetery plan is similar to that of the Soldiers National Cemetery in Gettysburg, designed in 1867. Both were designed as a semicircle radiating around a central monument. William Saunders, designer of the Gettysburg cemetery, expressed the desire for "simple grandeur." Frederick Law Olmsted also advised Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs to keep the design of the national cemeteries simple, and

¹⁰Ibid., 36-37.

¹¹Scharf, 1104.

¹²Stotelmyer, 37-39.

¹³Ibid., 40.

¹⁴Scharf, 1104.

¹⁵Stotelmyer, 37, 38.

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County 8.2 Significance

expressed the belief that they would become "sacred groves" to future generations. The absence of markers in the Washington Confederate Cemetery, and the use of identical, simple markers in the national cemeteries, joined the veterans in a hallowed and democratic community unlike the secular cemeteries with their variety of family monuments. Like the national cemeteries, the plan of the Washington Confederate Cemetery reflects the trend away from the Romantic sentimentality of the rural cemetery type toward the more formal lawn-park type of the last quarter of the century. 16

The marble and granite monument of **Hope** was the work of A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia. 17 It was placed at the cemetery on February 28, 1877; 18 the cemetery was dedicated on June 12 of the same year.

In style and iconography the **Hope** monument is representative of its time. Most American sculptors training in Italy during the second quarter of the nineteenth century were influenced by the Neoclassicism which had dominated European art into the beginning of the nineteenth century, and by the classical influences found in the centers of study in Florence and Rome. But the stylistic trend through the century was toward "a highly Romantic version of Neoclassicism." The **Hope** monument reflects the Romantic-Victorian era preoccupation with the picturesque and the nostalgic. It embodies this combination of classical iconography and Victorian sentimentality and ornamentation.

The Hagerstown Mail of June 15, 1877 quotes the trustees, "The monument is not as imposing as we could wish, but it is the best we could do with the means at our disposal and the plan we determined upon for the future." Scharf states that the orator of the day at the dedication, General Fitzhugh Lee, said that the people "now had a common country, and that it behooved his

¹⁶David Charles Sloane, <u>The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries</u> in <u>American History</u> (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 114-115.

¹⁷Scharf, 1104.

¹⁸Stotelmyer, 40.

¹⁹Wayne Craven, <u>Sculpture in America</u> (Newark: University of Delaware Press, 1984), 338.

²⁰Ibid., 268-269.

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery Washington County 8.3 Significance

hearers to love and cherish it, and to banish discord and strife."21 The figure of **Hope** may have expressed the desire held by many after the war for a country reunited.

The aluminum plaque of Coxson's map displayed on a granite boulder was placed at the cemetery during the Civil War Centennial. It was dedicated on June 8, 1964 by Mrs. Edith Claude Jarvis, great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key. 22

One of the two markers in the Confederate cemetery is that of Colonel Samuel E. Lumpkin, of the Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry, who was wounded at Gettysburg and died of typhoid fever in Hagerstown. Originally buried in a Presbyterian cemetery, the body was moved to the Washington Confederate Cemetery in 1913 when the church expanded. (His name and state are misspelled on the flush granite marker.)²³

The other marker, of marble and also flush to the ground, was placed in September 1992 and commemorates the reburial of the remains of two unknown soldiers found on the D. R. Miller farm in the Antietam National Battlefield vicinity. 24

²¹Scharf, 1104.

²²Samuel E. Pruett, President of the Washington Cemetery Board of Trustees at this writing. Mr. Pruett has no record of the cost or construction date of the wrought iron arch. The pavilion, with its date stone of 1914 and trustees' names, was presumably constructed at that time for commemorative purposes.

²³Stotelmyer, 41.

²⁴Washington Cemetery Board of Trustees.

HAGERSTOWN LANDMARKS RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties # WA-HAG-183

Property Name/Address: Washington Confederate Cemetery, South Potomac St. and Memorial Blvd., Hagerstown, Maryland

Description/Significance: This cemetery was provided for Confederate dead from the Battle of Antietam, who were not accepted for burial at the Antietam National Cemetery in Sharpsburg, established in 1867. Attached to Rose Hill Cemetery.¹

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

I. Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

II. Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural/Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

III. Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

IV. Resource Type

Category: District

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

FUNERARY/cemetery

Known Design Source: Unknown

Form Prepared by:

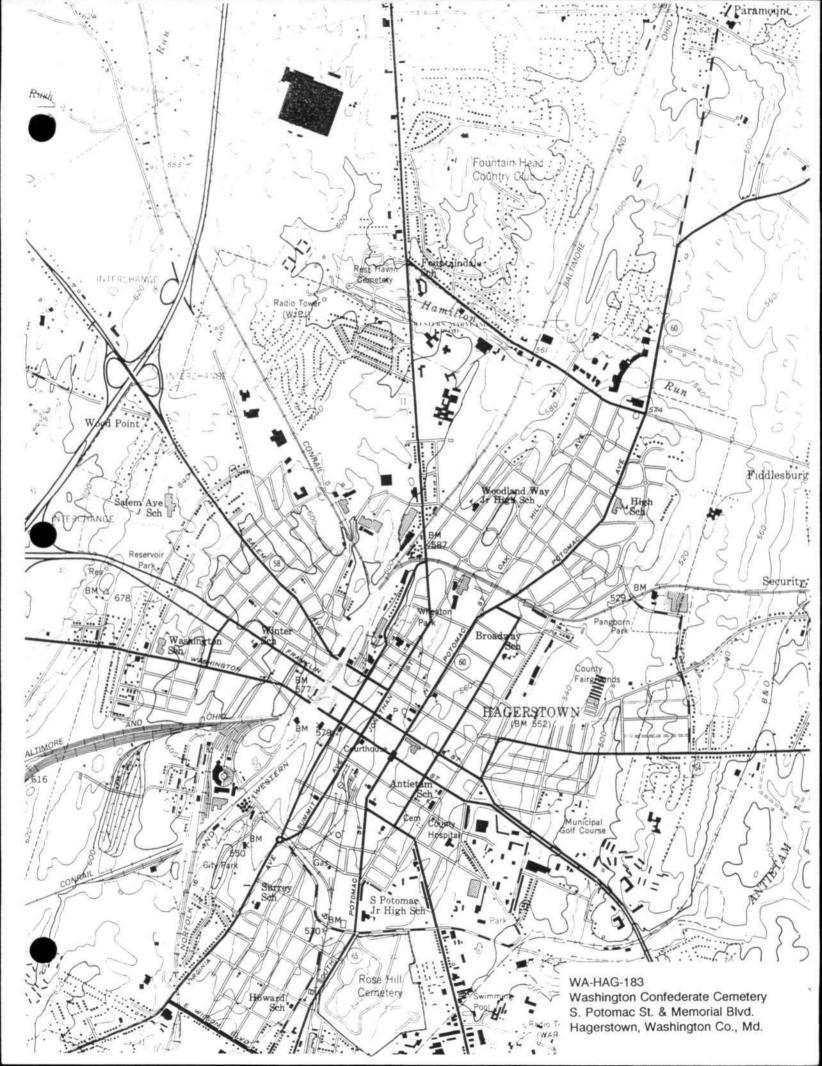
Peter E. Kurtze

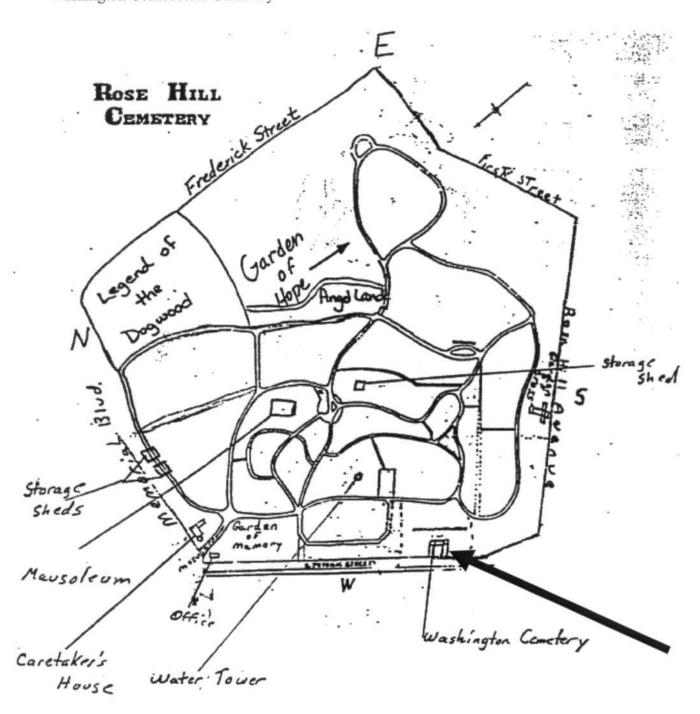
109 Brandon Road

Baltimore, Maryland 21212

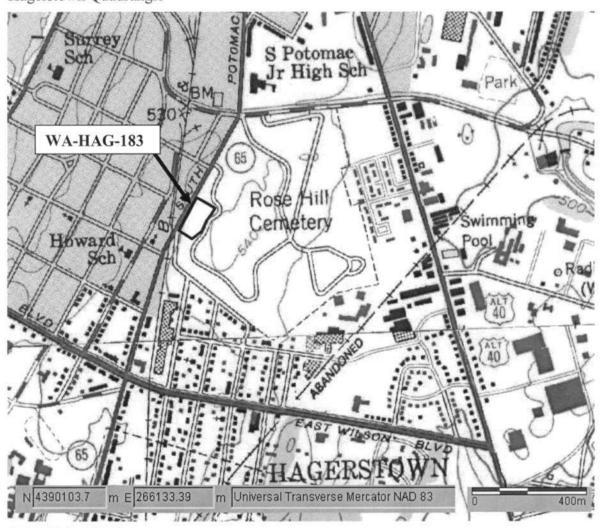
August 15, 1991

Description/significance information prepared by Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian, Preservation Associates, Inc., Hagerstown, Maryland.





WA-HAG-183 Washington Confederate Cemetery Hagerstown Quadrangle



1993-94 Aerial Photo





WA-HAG- 183 WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY WASHINGTON CO., MD N. KURTZ 4/93 NEG- MD SHPO ARCH - WIELEVI 1/7



WA-HAG-183 WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY WASHINGTON CO. IMD N. KHRTZ 9/93 NEG - MO SHPO "HOPE" W. ELEV. 2/7



WA-HAG-183 WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY WASHINGTON CO., MO NIKURTZ 9/93 NEG-MO SHPO "HOPE" - SIELEV. 3/7



WA-HAG - 183 WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY WASHINGTON CO, IMD N. KURTZ 4/93 NEG-MO SHPO COXSON MAP ALLIMINUM PLAQUE - SE, ELEV 4/7



WA-HAG-183 WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY WASHINGTON CO., MD N. KURTZ 4/93 NEG- MD SHPO PAVILION - S.E. / S.W. ELEV. 5/7



WA-HAG-183
WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
WASHINGTON CO., MD
N. KURTZ
4/93
NEG-MD SHPO

PAVILION . N.W./NE. ELEV.

6/1



WA - HAG - 183 WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY WASHINGTON CO., MD NI KURTZ 10/92 NEG- MOSAPO PIER - AT N.E. CORNER OF SITE E. ELEV. 7/7



WA-HAG-183
WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
HAGERSTOWN MD
1/91 P. KURTZE
WROUGHT IRON SATE & SIGNAGE